The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

"BOSS" TWEED.

The Last Exploit of the Tammany Thief.

He Goes off on a Winter Sojourn—A Nice Little Game—How he got Away from an Indulgent Official—A Neatly Put Up Job—The Big Thief Eludes all Pursuers.

The Excitement in New York—The Police Balked—A Heavy Reward Offered—The Sheriff to be Held Responsible—The Effect on the Suits—What they are Going to do About It.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1875.

A dispatch was received at police headquarters this evening stating that William M. Tweed had escaped from the custody of Warden Dunham, of Ludlow street jail. Weed was immediately telegraphed to every police station in this city, Brooklyn and neighboring cities, notifying the police to be on the lookout. Warden Dunham subsequently called on Inspector Dilks, at the Police Central office, and stated that he had accompanied the prisoner to the residence of Mrs. Tweed, at Madison avenue and 59th street, and while there Tweed requested permission to see his wife privately. Dunham unhesitatingly granted the request, and Tweed went up stairs to his wife's apartments, leaving one of his sons to entertain Dunham and a deputy. After waiting about ten minutes Dunham became uneasy, and sent young Tweed up stairs to tell his father to come down immediately, as they desired him to return to jail. In a short time the young man returned and informed Dunham that his father had gone. Dunham at once searched the house thoroughly; but no trace of the "Boss" could be found. Leaving the deputy in charge of the house, Dunham hurried to the residence of Sheriff Conner, and informed that officer of the escape. The police authorities were promptly notified, and Central office detectives at once went out, scouring the city in all directions.

Deputy Warden Gardner, in charge of Ludlow street jail during Warden Dunham's absence, stated that neither he nor any person in jail learned of Tweed's absence from it until about half-past eight. The man rang the bell, and the door was opened by the deputy warden. A man whose name was not known, nor his face familiar, said Warden Dunham had sent him down to jail to say that Tweed had escaped. Further than this the messenger could not say, and he then took his departure. It is supposed that Tweed left jail about 4:30 in the evening with Warden Dunham, and is also thought that Keeper Edward Hagan also accompanied them, as he had not since been seen around the jail. This afternoon Deputy Warden Gardner took an affidavit to Mr. Tweed, who signed it in his room, but the deputy warden did not know what the contents of the affidavit were. Tweed was visited to-day by his counsel, David Dudley Field and William Edelstein, the latter a partner in business with Tweed's son Richard.

Three unoccupied houses adjoining the residence of the "Boss" were searched. In twenty minutes after the police had been notified of the escape, word had reached every police station in the city, and a mounted squad were out in force, riding through the suburbs at full speed. Inspector Thorne received immediate notification, and in a short time was at the police district station-house, taking Sergeant Whitcomb and Detective McGowan with him. He visited the residence of Tweed, and leaving the former to guard the entrance, made a thorough search from roof to cellar, but not the slightest trace of the fugitive was found.

Sheriff Conner summoned a number of his deputies, and visited all the up-town police precincts. President Matsell, of the Board of Police, was visited by the Sheriff at his residence, and there all imaginable plans for the capture of the fugitive were talked over and put into execution. The authorities seemed utterly bewildered. The Central office detectives were sent out to every portion of the city where there was the least possibility of Tweed being found, and the officers on the approaches to the North and East rivers received special instructions to be particularly watchful. President Matsell said that in his opinion Tweed escaped from the earlier than was reported, or the police would have been more successful in finding at least a slight clue to his whereabouts.

Sheriff Connor has issued a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of Tweed. When Warden Dunham returned to Ludlow street jail to-night he stated that he had been dining with Tweed at the Boulevard, and returned in a carriage to the house of Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Douglass, on Madison avenue, where Tweed's wife resided. Tweed asked permission to go up stairs to see his wife, which was granted. Tweed stayed up about fifteen minutes, and he (Dunham) becoming uneasy at his prolonged absence, sent Tweed's son after him. He soon returned and said "Father was not there." The warden then rushed to the front door and looked up and down the street, but saw no person resembling Tweed. Tweed had taken his hat with him, but left his overcoat in the hall. Hagan, the assistant jailor, says he saw Tweed go up three or four steps of the stairs, but is not certain that he went up the full flight. The house was searched from top to bottom, but no trace of the fugitive was found. Tweed's son was in a very excited condition when he learned of his father's escape. He pulled his hair and exclaimed he was ruined, as did also Mr. Douglass, the son-in-law.

Warden Dunham admits having taken Tweed out to drive some three or four times while he was in his custody, as Tweed was complaining of terrible headaches. The bonds given by the Sheriff for the proper and faithful performance of his duties are $50,000, and those of Warden Dunham $20,000.

In Mr. Tweed's bedroom in Ludlow street jail, and directly over the head of the bed, is the motto "In God We Trust." The trial in the six million suit was to begin on Monday next.

Later.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1875.

A report has been in circulation, but cannot be verified, that Tweed escaped a week ago, and is now well away from the country, Sheriff Connor and Warden Dunham are liable to a fine of one thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for their neglect, and if Tweed is not forthcoming they will be apt to get the full benefit of the law.

There was no cessation to-day to the excitement created on Saturday night throughout the city by the announcement of the escape of Tweed. Police Commissioner Matsell has no theory in regard to the escape, but said emphatically that in his opinion there was collusion somewhere. Superintendent Walling, at a late hour this evening, said that thus far not the slightest clue had been obtained by him which might put him on the track of the fugitive, as the police were unable to find any person who saw the coach which it is supposed carried Tweed off, or the driver of the coach, who had been left at his residence by the Sheriff's officers. The Sheriff's deputies are scouring the city and without result. The police are still of the opinion that Tweed passed out of the front basement door, and was taken to Sixtieth street and East river, where he embarked in a small steam vessel.

[From the New York Herald.]

Dunham's Story.

About ten o'clock Saturday evening Warden Dunham and Keeper Hagan returned to Ludlow Street Jail. Dunham's face was very pale and his hands cold as ice. He met the *Herald* reporter in "Tweed's room," and told the following story, under close cross-examination:

"I left here a little after one o'clock P. M. to-day in a carriage with the keeper, Edward Hagan, Tweed, and his son, William Tweed, Jr. We went through Ludlow street to Broome, through Broome street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to and through Fourth avenue, to Tenth or Eleventh, and thence to and through Broadway, I think, through Thirteenth street to Fifth avenue, and up Fifth avenue to Forty-ninth street. Then up the Western Boulevard to and along the Kingsbridge road and up, around and down the Southern boulevard to Third avenue, crossing the Third avenue bridge, down Third avenue to 127th street (I think that was the street) to Central Park. In the Park we stopped at the Knoll for ten or fifteen minutes. We all got out of the coach and walked around while the horses were resting. It might have been ten to twelve minutes. Then we all got into the coach again. No, sir; coach, not coaches; there was only one coach. We then drove down through the Park to Fifty-ninth street and to Mr. Tweed's residence on Madison avenue, near Sixtieth or Sixty-first street. Stopping there, we all got out of the coach and went into his house. We went in and sat down in the front parlor. Mr. Douglass, a son-in-law, I think, of Mr. Tweed, came forward to meet us, and sat down with us. There was no other person there. Mr. Tweed said he would

Step up Stairs

and see his wife for a moment. Hagan said he would step out in the hall to the washbasin and wash his hands. Tweed went up stairs. Hagan came back into the parlor and sat down with us.

A few minutes afterward I took out my watch. I suppose four or five minutes after Tweed had gone up stairs I took out my watch and remarked it was time to start and to call him down. His son, William Tweed, Jr., then went up stairs and came back in a minute and said that his father had not gone up stairs.

I was alarmed immediately and sent Hagan up stairs to look for Tweed, while I rushed out of the front door, down the steps, looked into the area and under the stoop and along the street. I saw no one there. I then went back into the hallway. My carriage was around the corner on the side street. I did not see it. I was too excited to look for it. Going back into the hall I saw Hagan again. He had not found him. Hagan then went down stairs to search the lower part of the house. I then went out again to see if the carriage was there, which it was. I then thought I had done all I could do to stop him there, and got into the carriage again with Hagan and went as fast as possible to the Fifty-ninth street police station house. It was then about

Twenty-five Minutes to Seven

o'clock. I drove to the Fifty-ninth street station and asked to have a general alarm sent out to all stations that Tweed had escaped. With Hagan in the same carriage I then drove as fast as possible to Police Headquarters in Mulberry street and reported the escape to the officer in charge. The Inspector, I do not know his name, said that he had received the message, sent an alarm to Fifty-ninth street and would telegraph to Superintendent Walling immediately.

Leaving the carriage, Hagan and I went across to the Bowery, and I took a car to Sheriff Connor's house. He was not home. I left word for him to come here immediately. I then came back to the prison. I have no idea how he could have escaped.

Hagan said that he saw Tweed going up stairs. I saw Mrs. Tweed at the head of the stairs after the escape. She was very much excited. I asked her if Tweed had gone up stairs, and she said he had not. The son-in-law, Douglass, remained with us until we got the alarm. That was about half-past 6, P. M. During the ride Tweed was in good humor, but never spoke of escaping.

The Keeper's Story.

Hagan said that the party went into the back parlor and opened the folding door to get there. Hagan went to wash his hands and saw Tweed go partly up the stairs, when he ceased watching him; did not see any one else on the stairs; went back to the parlor, sat there about six minutes, when Tweed's son said it better go up and tell the old man we had better go. William Tweed, Jr., went up to tell him, and in a few minutes came down, saying his father had not been up stairs. Dunham said to me, "Go up and search the house." I went all over the house and through the closets. I noticed Tweed had left his hat on the stand in the hall, but had taken his overcoat. It was a large brown one, I think. I saw young Tweed come down stairs tearing his hair and crying out, "I am ruined." He was greatly excited. So was Douglass, who made the same remark. There were two ladies up stairs besides Mrs. Tweed.

Tweed's House.

The house from which the escape was made is built of brown stone, four stories high, with stoop and basement. It is in the middle of the block, on the east side of Madison avenue, with but one house between it and Fifty-ninth street, and three intervening between Sixtieth street. All of these houses are unoccupied, except the one nearest Fifty-ninth street, in which is a small family who take care of the property. The interior of the house is modeled after the stereotyped modern pattern for dwellings; on the first floor two parlors and a bay window in the back; on the second, sitting room, sleeping apartments, and closets, and the third and fourth, mostly closets and bed-rooms. Separating the yards are three fences—a little one nine feet high, and on Sixtieth street a large, formidable-looking iron fence, through which the rear of all these houses may be seen. On the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue is a vacant lot, which is very deep, having been at one time a part of Beekman's Pond, and never having been filled in. Across the street is a row of fine brown-stone houses occupied; the gentleman residing in the house opposite to the Tweed mansion said that none of his family had noticed anything strange in the neighborhood, and had seen Tweed but once since his imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail. The policeman on post also said that about the time of the reported escape he was in the neighborhood, but noticed no carriage about, either on the side streets, or in the avenue. The family moved into this house about one year ago last spring. For four months they resided at Greenwich, Conn., and returned on the 1st of November to the city.

The Theory of Some of the Detectives, who have been engaged in the case, is that Tweed went up through the scuttle of his own house, down through that of No. 649 and so out on the street, but the more reasonable supposition is that while Warden Dunham and his assistant, Hagan, were in the parlor Tweed quietly walked down and out through the front basement door. This could have been easily done if these keepers were sitting back at all from the windows. The fact, too, that Tweed left the jail so early in the afternoon as one o'clock and his escape not known until after seven o'clock is another suspicious element in the case. In fact, no other information on this subject was obtainable, except that which came through and from Warden Dunham himself. The house, as soon as the escape was made known at the Nineteenth precinct police station, was visited by Inspector Thorn, accompanied by Sergeant Whitcomb and Detectives McGowan and Levins. Every room was lit up and the house looked from the outside, both back and front, as though illuminated for the celebration of a joyful event. A thorough examination was made of the premises from roof to ground to see if the sought for criminal could have hidden himself by any means.

No Trace, However, Could be Found,

and the house was left in possession of the family. There were present at the time Tweed's brother-in-law, W. M. Tweed, Jr., and another gentleman, whose name could not be ascertained. No ladies were visible. A watchman, who is employed to take care of the houses in the neighborhood, stated that he had noticed no unusual stir last evening in the neighborhood of the house. He had not seen Tweed go either in or out, although he had on other occasions, lately, frequently seen him going in. The family residing in the house, he said, consisted of Mrs. Tweed, two young ladies and some three or four colored servants.

The Sheriff's Responsibility.

United States District Attorney Bliss, speaking of Sheriff Connor's liability in the Tweed matter, said to a *Herald* reporter that the Sheriff would be liable in the civil suits when a final judgment in them had been rendered against Tweed. Prior to that time an Executive order, and up to the service of paper upon him, Mr. Connor will have a chance to save himself from liability if he can by hook or crook capture the refugee. At present Mr. Bliss did not think that the Sheriff was in anything more than an unfortunate predicament.

Action of the Governor.

Superintendent Walling arrived at Police Headquarters at about one o'clock this (Sunday) morning, having just come from a consultation with Commissioner Matsell. The writer spoke to him to discover the latest particulars in reference to the Tweed case, and was told that Commissioner Matsell had sent information of Tweed's escape to Governor Tilden, and had received an answer to the effect that the Governor would hold Sheriff Conner responsible for the $3,000,000 bail, in default of which Tweed was held. The Governor also declared that he would treat Sheriff Connor as if the latter were an accomplice of Tweed, until his monetary responsibility was extinguished. It was understood later that Superintendent Walling had sent word to the Captain of the police precinct in which Sheriff Connor resides to keep the latter officially under surveillance.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham's Statement.

Soon after it became known that Wm. M. Tweed had escaped a reporter was sent to the residence of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, associate counsel with the Attorney General, for information concerning the manner of Tweed's escape and its effect on the proceedings now in progress in the courts. He said he knew nothing of the particulars of the escape, of course, and, on giving the fact a serious thought, he found that he was not so greatly surprised as he might have been had he not been informed some days ago that Tweed had been allowed to go out to dine with his sons, and he had feared that what he considered gross carelessness on the part of the Sheriff's officers at first would grow until it amounted to a crime.

The probabilities were that the movement to get him out with his relatives and friends simply to dine was commenced in order to lull suspicion gradually by the regularity of his return until his absence would cease to excite as much concern as when he was first permitted to go.

Even in that regard it was clear that by some means his influence over his keepers was vastly more than it should have been, and now that he had been permitted to escape it was clear that his influence, in whatever manner he may have chosen to bring it to bear, was superior to the virtue of some one.

Further consideration furnished the remark that it was not likely that he had been relieved from official charge early enough to have been enabled to take any of the European steamers that left during the day. Mr. Peckham was certain, therefore that if he had not secured a place on board a steamer that he would be hunted down, if, as was believed to have been the case with Harry Genet, he tried to

Conceal Himself Near Home

until search should cease in this locality. "I shall," said Mr. Peckham, "follow him wherever he may have gone or go, anywhere this side of the infernal regions, for I do not care to follow him there. He must be found, however, and found he will be, sooner or later, go where he may. Every effort will be made to secure his return to the Court, and, if necessary, the effort will be a lasting one."

Mr. Peckham was now asked what effect the escape would have on the proceedings in court.

His answer was that the proceedings would be continued so far as they could be. A very serious feature of the case as it now stands, however, was that the criminal proceedings could not be progressed unless he could be found and returned to prison.

"How," said the reporter, "will the effort to regain the stolen money be affected by his absence?"

"Very seriously," answered Mr. Peckham. "That he had a vast amount of property is well known. But the trouble is how to get at it. He had so covered up his ownership of it that there was great difficulty in the way of reaching it; in fact, almost the only hope was that by retaining him in prison we could force him to disgorge. In his absence, of course, that will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Therefore, he must be found, and found, I think, he will be. In the meantime, however, we will go on with the case as fully as we can, hoping for his capture to be able to complete successfully what has been done thus far and what can still be done. What a reflection this is upon our officers! What a disgrace it is to our government!" said Mr. Peckham, and then, having heard all of interest that he had to say on the subject at present, the reporter retired.

At Police Headquarters

the scene was a peculiarly animated one Carriages, drawn by steaming horses, were constantly arriving and departing, and all manner of curious individuals thronged the doorways and corridors, discussing the all absorbing topic.

"So the old man has skipped at last," remarked half a dozen in chorus.

"I'm not a bit sorry he's gone, but I would like to know how much it cost him to fix matters," ejeculated a well known Fourteenth ward politician.

At twenty minutes past seven o'clock a telegram arrived from the Nineteenth precinct, stating that William M. Tweed had escaped from Warden Dunham in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. Inspector Dilks was on duty at the office, and he instantly sent out a general alarm to every precinct in the city, ordering the police to look out for the fleeing culprit. The alarm was also transmitted to Brooklyn, and Commissioner Matsell and Superintendent Walling were notified, the former at his home in Fifty-seventh street, the latter at the Press Club, where he was dining.

Superintendent Matsell

was visited at his house, on Fifty-eighth street, where he was in earnest consultation with Inspector Thorne and Superintendent Walling. He expressed his opinion that the whole affair was "a put-up job," and that the escape had been made with the full knowledge and consent of Dunham. "Who knows," said the President of the Police Commissioners, "whether Tweed did not leave the city yesterday?" No one can tell but his friends and Warden Dunham, and the former are not at liberty to say anything about what they know. This was but an affair of a moment, but has been planned deliberately and all preparations made." Mr. Matsell declined to say what arrangements the police had made to try and effect the capture of Tweed, but said, significantly- "Our arms are long."

The Reward.

As soon as he learned of the escape of the prisoner in his custody Sheriff Conner authorized the announcement that he would pay a reward of $10,000 for the capture of Tweed. This announcement was signed by Warden Dunham in behalf of the Sheriff, but it is understood that the reward will not tempt any one privy to the escape to reveal the route taken by Tweed. When it is considered that Tweed runs away to escape a suit of $6,000,000, the reward of $10,000 appears quite insignificant in comparison. Late last night no one seemed to think that the reward would help to secure the arrest of the ex-Boss.

Tweed's Wealth.

A *Herald* reporter also had an interview with Mayor Vance, in reference to Tweed's wealth, in which the reporter said it was believed that Tweed was worth about $3,000,000.

"Well," said the Mayor, "that may be; but there is one thing that must be remembered. If he was unscrupulous about the manner in which he made money he did not hesitate to spend it freely. Many of those whom he trusted got him interested in schemes which really never paid. He placed his money here, there and everywhere, as they suggested, and often thereafter was no proper return for the investment. Many of these were real estate speculations, as, for instance, the Lake Mahopac Land Improvement Company. It was expected that by a forced sale of lots on the lake a very paying investment. Other ventures of a like nature equally fell through."

The Tweed Suits.

Every reasonable presumption inclines, of course, to the supposition that the immediate cause inducing Tweed to select the present time for his escape was his forthcoming trial, set down for Monday next in Supreme Court. This trial was of the suit popularly designated as "the six million suit." It is one of the earliest suits instituted against him.

All the way through there has been a hand-to-hand fight between the opposing counsel. It was a skirmish, it is true, but it was keenly, most bitterly fought. The great battle was to begin on Monday (to-day.) Tweed's counsel had been disarmed. The case had been put on the calendar for trial. Notice had been given of an intention to apply for a struck jury. This was the hair that broke the camel's back. What hope was there for Tweed? He availed himself of the only ground of hope left—flight.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

Terrible Ending to a Domestic Quarrel—A Man Beheads His Wife With an Axe—His Step-daughter and Another Woman Fatally Injured.

CLEVELAND, December 4.—About seven o'clock this morning William Aden, an Englishman, and expressman for Cobb, Andrews & Co., living on Scranton avenue, quarreled with his wife, and becoming enraged, he caught up an axe and commenced butchering her with it, severing her head from her body and otherwise terribly mutilating her. He then went to the corner of Garden street with an axe and slaughter and attacked his step-daughter, cutting her in a fearful manner. Mrs. Benton, who attempted to interfere, was also chopped and pounded with the hammer. The two latter, although still alive, are beyond all hope

The house presents an awful appearance. The walls and ceilings are bespattered with blood and pools of bloody gore are lying upon the floor. Dishes are broken and chairs upturned, showing a terrible struggle. Aden was arrested on Scranton avenue while deliberately settling up his affairs, and locked up. He gives as a reason for this triple murder that his wife, who was a widow when he married her, and the step-daughter were stealing him out of house and home. When questioned why he was not satisfied with killing his wife, he said he wanted to "put an end to all the d——d whelps, for they drove him to it." There is great excitement in the city over this butchery. Nothing so horrible has ever before happened here.

Later.

Mrs. Benton and Miss Hattie Aden, the two survivors of the dreadful tragedy of this morning, are still alive. The former may recover, but the latter will die. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Aden, who resided on the heights, had trouble in agreeing for some time, and recently separated, but the husband begged his wife to return to him, which she did. Miss Hattie Aden, the step-daughter of the murderer, would not live at home, but went to board with the family of Geo. L. Benton. This enraged Aden, who made threats to compel her to return, and no attention was paid to him. Yesterday Aden and his wife had trouble, but nothing serious occurred until early this morning, when he accused her of concealing money from him, and said that she, and her daughter were taking all his money and he could get none it any longer. She made some reply, which so enraged him that he seized a hammer and killed her. He then hitched his horse to his wagon, took the bloody hammer and drove to Forest street, hitched his horse near Garden street, and walked to the residence of Mr. Benton. Mr. Benton had finished his breakfast and gone to work. Mrs. Benton and Miss Aden were sitting at the breakfast table, when Aden came in without knocking, shut and locked the door and commenced his bloody work. It is supposed he attacked his step-daughter, and Mrs. Benton interfering, he assaulted her. The neighbors of Mr. Benton heard screams of "murder" and the scuffling, but the men had all gone to work. It was some time before they went out. One lady saw Aden walk leasurely away from the house, and then saw Mrs. Benton, covered with blood, crawling out of doors on her hands and knees. She screamed for help, and ran and picked Mrs. Benton up and carried her into the house, where she found Miss Hattie lying insensible. Physicians were called, who found that Hattie had three wounds upon her head, from two of which the brains were oozing out, two or three cuts on the shoulders, and a broken jaw. Mrs. Benton had two cuts on the head, which had broken the skull, and several on the shoulders. Aden, after leaving Mr. Benton's house, drove home, where he was arrested. When told he was arrested for the murder of his step-daughter and Mrs. Benton, he coolly asked if they were dead, and said he hoped he had made a clean job of it. He said as soon as he put a dog chain, which he had in his hand, in the house he would go with the officer. The officer entered the house with him, where he found the dead body of Mrs. Aden.

The Latest.

CLEVELAND, December 5.—The condition of the two surviving victims of Aden to-night is about the same as last evening. Mrs. Benton is slightly improved, while Miss Aden may die at any moment. The physicians say she can live but a few hours longer.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican and Democratic Caucuses.

The Contest for the Speakership.

Blaine Nominated by the Republicans and Kerr by the Democrats.

Speech by a Mississippi Democrat.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1875.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus to-night, continuing in session only a short time, and renominated Mr. Blaine for Speaker, and all the other old officers.

Democratic Caucus.

The canvass for Speaker was actively conducted up to the last possible minute. The floor and lobbies of the House of Representatives were crowded from about half-past one, and at five minutes of two were with difficulty being cleared of persons not entitled to participate in the caucus. The work of singling out and ejecting outsiders was completed about 2:15 P. M., when the caucus was called to order by Fernando Wood, and on his motion L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was chosen presiding officer. On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Mr. Banning, of Ohio, was made Secretary.

Mr. Lamar, on taking the chair, said:

"*Gentlemen:* In calling me to this position of responsibility and distinction you have conferred an honor which I appreciate most highly, and for which I thank you most cordially. We here are confronted with a crisis in the history of the Democratic party and of the country which brings before us a great opportunity, but is at the same time freighted for us with solemn responsibilities, and if we do not improve these opportunities and rise to the measure of these responsibilities the fruits of the great political revolution which has brought us here to-day will be for us like the fruit which grows upon the accursed tree. The people of this country, by overwhelming majorities of the States and majorities in the States, have placed the Democratic party, after a long period of exclusion from power, in possession of the most important department of the Federal Government. When I say important I do not mean that the individual members are invested with imposing prerogatives or great personal distinction. The departments of patronage, those which hold and command the glittering prizes of Government emoluments and honors, are the co-ordinate branches of the Government which are still under the control of our political opponents. The members of the House of Representatives have no patronage whatever beyond that of the appointment of a military or naval cadet, and their compensation is barely adequate to a life of republican simplicity and prudential economy. There are many offices in the gift of the Executive far more profitable, and the public esteem far more distinguished, than a seat in the House of Representatives; but this branch is nevertheless, under our matchless system of government, the corner-stone of our fabric of liberty, because it is the only department of the Federal Government directly responsible to the people of the country, and receiving its powers directly from their hands. All other branches of the Government are two or three degrees removed from the people in the mode of their selection or in the nature of their responsibilities. But while the House of Representatives is immediately responsible to the people, all the other branches of Government are responsible to this body. The people of the country have charged the Democratic party in the House of Representatives with the impartial duty of bringing these co-ordinate branches of the Government to their just responsibility. The people demand at our hands a sweeping and thorough reform in the Civil Service, which shall be conducted in a spirit that will secure the appointment to places of trust and responsibility the honest, the industrious and the capable.

"There is also an imperative demand that a vigilant examination be made into the administration of the public revenues of the country, that all the public accounts shall be scrutinized by us, and corruption be ferretted out, and wrong-doers, no matter how high or how low, shall be fearlessly arraigned and fully exposed and punished.

"Our duties to the more pressing demands upon us is to perfect and adopt such a system of taxation as will bring in the required revenue with the fewest restrictions upon commerce and with the least burden to the people, and that burden equitably distributed and skillfully adjusted. Owing to the exigencies of one of those great internecine conflicts incident to the life of almost every country, also a pernicious system of legislation, our people are suffering from the evils of an irredeemable currency. In meeting and grappling with the difficulties of this vital and perplexing question, it will be our duty to take care that nothing is done which would impair the good faith of the country or tarnish the public honor or lower or disturb the credit of our Government. But we are to remove those obstructions which bar the progress and check the prosperity of the American Republic.

"It is our duty as Democrats, it is the duty and is to be the glory of the Democratic party while it controls this House, to see that the national debt is paid in full, and that the currency of this Democratic republic is made equal with that of any nation on the earth. The grandest aspiration of the Democratic party and its crowning glory will be to restore the Constitution to its primitive strength and authority, and to make it the protection of every section and of every State in the Union, and of every human being of every race, color and condition in the land. The apprehension and distrust of one part of the nation, that portion of the Southern people arrayed against the authority of Federal Government in the late war, which would be an element of disturbance to the American Union, has mainly disappeared, as is evidenced by your election, and in its stead has grown a more fraternal feeling, which regards us of the Southern States as fellow citizens of the same great nation. On the other hand, the people of whom I speak, and of whom I am one, are here to-day by their chosen representatives, ready to honor any draft which the American Nation may draw upon their patriotism or their faith in the glory and the beneficent destiny of our common institutions. [Applause.] The experiment which has been introduced amongst us, based upon confidence in the workings of local self-government, and intended to solve the difficulties connected with the recent social and political transformations, shall have an open field and fair play, and no ordinance shall be placed in the way of its vigorous development and its amplest success. [Applause.] We want a Government that we can love and revere, and serve from the motive of reverence and love. We hunger for a patriotism which shall knit all the people together in a generous and loving brotherhood. Let us not forget that the great victory of last fall, which brought us here, was achieved not alone by Democratic votes, but with the cooperating efforts of Independent patriots and the unselfish of all parties, alarmed by the increasing evils resulting from corruption and maladministration.

"Reforms are urgently needed. Let us wisely make them. A renewed prosperity is everywhere urgently desired. Let us, by removing unjust discriminations, by imposing right economy, by restoring a sound currency, by securing the equal rights of all the States and all the people, make the Democratic party the authors of a new prosperity."

At the conclusion of Mr. Lamar's speech a discussion ensued upon the method of voting, by secret ballot or *viva voce*, and resulted in an order to vote by secret ballot. Nominations were then made, and the voting was begun.

The first ballot for a nominee for Speaker resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 161, of which Randall received 59, Kerr 71, and Cox 31. Necessary for a choice 82.

Second ballot—Whole number of votes cast, 162; necessary to a choice, 82; Kerr, 77; Randall, 63; Cox, 21; Sayler, 1.

Third ballot—There were cast 161 votes, (making 81 necessary to a choice,) of which Kerr received 90, Randall 63, Cox 7, and Sayler 1.

After the result of this ballot was announced, Mr. Randall, who had just entered the hall, said:

"Mr. Chairman: Let the wish of the majority be the voice of all. From this moment the differences among ourselves must be laid aside and thus present a united front to our adversaries. Our mission on this floor must be, as far as we are able, to restore the Government to its Constitutional purposes and to expose the corruptions of the administration. A word more of a personal character to those around who have so steadily supported me. They have lost their choice, but have gained a life-long friend. I now move that the nomination of Mr. C. Kerr, of Indiana, be made unanimous."

The motion was adopted amidst considerable cheering, and the caucus took a recess until seven o'clock. During the caucus proceedings Mr. Randall remained in the Ways and Means Committee room, and Mr. Kerr in the Postoffice Committee room, each surrounded with friends awaiting the reception of fresh news from the inside. Mr. Cox also was absent from the caucus.

The caucus reassembled at seven o'clock. George M. Adams, of Kentucky, was nominated for Clerk; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, for Sergeant-at-Arms; L. H. Fitzhugh, at one time Sergeant-at-Arms for the Confederate Congress, for Doorkeeper; James Stuart, of Virginia, for Postmaster; and Rev. J. L. Townsend, of Washington, for Chaplain.

Resignation Rumors.

Rumors were again in circulation to-day that Secretary Bristow had resigned, causing some excitement even in the House of Representatives. The Secretary has not resigned, and it may be stated upon very high authority that nothing whatever has occurred to mar the pleasant official and personal relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President.

Gen. Babcock's Case.

Attorney General Pierrepont to-day telegraphed to the United States Attorney at St. Louis, advising that officer of the appointment of the court of inquiry in General Babcock's case, and instructing him that the appointment of a military court is in no manner to stay any proceedings that the Court authorities may determine upon as being proper in the case. The United States Attorney is also directed to give the Court every aid in his power, and use all efforts to facilitate a thorough and complete investigation of the charges.

A joint telegram was sent to District Attorney Dyer on the 2d inst., signed by the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to use every effort to prevent the implication of any innocent person in the conspiracy to defraud the Government, but to spare no one who is guilty.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1875.

The Democratic Caucus.

Representative Kerr received many of his friends to-day, who called to congratulate him on his nomination for Speaker. All parties concede his fitness for the position. The remarks of Representative Randall in caucus, and his motion to make the nomination unanimous, are everywhere spoken of in terms of commendation. Surprise is expressed that the West and South carried off all the offices. For the two or three hundred subordinate places there are at least a thousand applicants. Some of the defeated candidates complain that certain members who promised them support were guilty of breach of faith, having deserted them on the ballot. At least a dozen of the defeated candidates came hither with high expectations. Rev. J. L. Townsend, who has charge of an Episcopal Church in Washington, and who received a majority of the votes of the caucus for Chaplain of the House, was nominated by Hon. W. H. Barnum, who stated that Townsend had been driven out of Connecticut by the Republicans of that State for his political views.

The First Business Of To-morrow

will consist of calling the roll of members by McPherson, the Clerk, for the purpose of the administration of the oath of office. Next, the election of Speaker, Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster and Chaplain. Questions affecting the seats of some of the members may arise, and therefore the organization be protracted by debate. In view of such an event the President will not transmit his message to Congress until Tuesday next. The document is longer than that of last year by about five printed pages in document form, and contains upwards of 16,000 words. The message will be telegraphed to the press of the country. All the reports of Heads of Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Interior, have been sent hence, to be held for publication until the message be sent to Congress. The printing of the above named report has been delayed, but copies will be forwarded to-morrow. The contents of the message have been studiously concealed.

Standing Committees.

There is much speculation with regard to the appointment of standing committees of the House, and already Representative Randall has been tendered the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, Fernando Wood the Ways and Means, and Cox the Foreign Affairs. But such a cast is, of course, without the least authority, and several weeks must elapse before the Speaker himself shall announce the committees.

Secretary Bristow Not to Resign.

The report started yesterday continues in circulation that the Secretary of the Treasury had tendered his resignation, on the alleged ground of views different from the President on the question of detailing a court of inquiry concerning the charge made against General Babcock by an attorney at St. Louis, but the Secretary himself is authority for the statement that there is no truth whatever in the report.

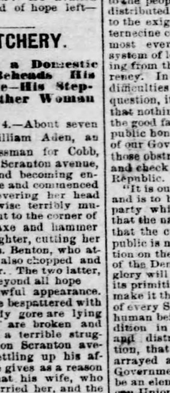
The Moody and Sankey Meetings.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—Although the weather was very bad to-day, the Moody and Sankey meetings were largely attended, and a wonderful spiritual interest manifested in the revival. Three regular meetings were held. The one in the morning was for Christians. The afternoon meeting was for women, and to-night for the general public. The prayer meeting for young men was held after the regular services.

☞ For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., N. E. Cor. of Wood St. and Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26, 1875.

☞ ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1875, between the hours of 10 A. M. and two P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., N. E. Cor. of Wood St. and Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after 29th inst.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

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ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, November 28, 1875.

☞ NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws, that the annual election for a Board of Thirteen Directors will take place on FOURTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, at the general office, No. 53 Sixth avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. VANNOTE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO., General Office, PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1875.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws of this Company, the annual meeting of Stockholders for the

Election of a Board of Directors,

to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, 6th DAY OF DECEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, M.

J. B. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

E. H. SMITH, Inspector.

MEETINGS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the MASONIC FUND SOCIETY will be held at the Hall, Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, December 6th, at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. M. POLLOCK, Sec'y.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Troxell's Pride of the Kitchen Soap

Cleans Better, Scours Faster and Polishes Brighter

Than any other article in the market.

THE TRADESMAN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AWARDED IT

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Over all others. Although but a short time in this market it is fast becoming the popular and well-known DIRT ERADICATOR, and pronounced the

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN.

It cleans as if by magic

Tin Ware, Brass, Copper, and Other Metals, Marble Mantles, Statuary, &c., nor has it its Equal for Cleaning Plain or Finest Painted Wood Work.

Will clean your KNIVES AND FORKS in washing them. It contains no sand or emery, and can be used on the finest SILVER CASTOR WITHOUT SCRATCHING and will make it look like new. You have only to try it to be convinced, and if it does not do as we represent your grocer will refund your money.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO., AGENTS, 362 PENN AVENUE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fine Brooms,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

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By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Ten	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¾.

THE verdict of the jury finding AVERY guilty of one count of the indictment gives a bad look for all those involved in that business.

THE Committee on Retrenchment and Reform will report to Councils to-day. It is widely rumored that the report will be thrown out entirely, because too stringent. The proper course, if any part of it is too severe, is to rectify it, but adopt all that is palpably just and right.

THE Republican members of the House at Washington did a graceful act in nominating the old officials, Messrs. BLAINE and MCPHERSON for Speaker and Clerk. It amounts to nothing more than a recognition of their fidelity in the past, but even this is pleasant to receive when nothing more is possible.

THE Plymouth Church scandal seems to be getting under full way once more. Mrs. MOULTON writes letters, to which speeches in reply are made, and these in turn are reported in the press. Much is said of the desire to suppress the scandal, but more is done to keep it afloat. If notoriety is not what is wanted, certainly the course pursued is very unfortunate.

WE UNDERSTAND the demand of General BABCOCK, for an investigation to be made, with a view of hastening, not defeating, civil investigation. He was informed, in answer to his demand to be heard, that two weeks must elapse before the privilege can be granted. He then appealed to the President for a military investigation. This, as an officer in the army, he can have, no matter what the charges against him. But this does not prevent a Grand Jury from indicting him, nor does it prevent his going into court as a witness. We do not, therefore, think him censurable as to the course he has taken. His guilt or innocence are other matters that must be determined hereafter.

AN amende honorable, we think, increases respect for the journalistic profession; but it is really amusing to see how some self-styled independent sheets have to come and beg pardon. How times have changed! How the mighty have fallen, especially in this city. A few years ago the *Dispatch* people, if they wanted a man to come and see the Captain, would give him a blast, or quietly hint to him, through the medium of a reporter, that he was on the *black* list. The same artful dodge was tried last Friday, but the wrong passenger was awakened, and on Saturday "Gush" again made his breakfast on humble pie.

WHEN Reformatory or Retrenching movements are started, they are often made ridiculous or are killed, by being pushed to an extreme limit. We notice, as illustrating this view, the proposition to exact penalities for the delay in completing Highland and Brilliant Hill reservoirs,—the sum to be obtained in each case being put at about $150,000. We do not know how much or how little legal right the city has to make such claims. The contractors may be able to furnish reasons for delay which will fully meet the terms of the agreement. But admit for the moment that all that is claimed is true,—what absurdity to attempt to collect such a sum. It would, were it collected, ruin each of the contractors, and probably their bondsmen. Of course, the people, if assured that reasonable efforts were made to complete their contracts, would not desire the forfeit enforced, and the effort to do it would be followed by tedious litigation. Such schemes are neither profitable nor wise.

THE affirmations, so freely bandied, that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform merely designs to agitate the salary question for a little, and then drop it, should inspire to earnest, energetic work. It is boastingly declared that their action fixing the salary of the Assessor and Clerk of the Board of Revision at $2,200 was really an increase, as the Board of Revision fixes its salaries, and this should receive prompt attention. The whole of the opposition to the work of Retrenchment turns on the fear, not that salaries will be reduced, but that perquisites will be cut off. This is what should be done. And if the Committee propose to secure action from Councils, looking to obtaining legislation this Winter, we hope they will go beyond City Hall, and include Aldermen in their range of investigation. The corruptions of the fee business reach there; and we have had our attention called, within a few days, to outrageous cases, in which Aldermen have exceeded their powers. There is great need for extending the investigations of the Committee beyond the range of city offices. We know that strictly speaking, their power as a committee does not extend so far,—but they may gain knowledge *ex-officio*, and act on it all the same. Single offices, no fees, and fair salaries, should be the rule.

THE battle of the caucus is over, and KERR comes out victorious. The vote proves that Cox was nearer correct in his calculations than was either of the other candidates. RANDALL was evidently beaten from the start,—and while he took a few of Cox's friends after the first ballot, KERR steadily gained, till on the third vote, he captured the prize. It was thought that RANDALL and Cox were more in accord than was KERR and Cox, and RANDALL expected his New York competitor to turn over to him his strength when it was ascertained he could not be elected. It is evident, however, that beyond a complimentary ballot, Cox had no control over his friends, and could not transfer them as he wished. KERR is represented as a soft money Democrat, who particularly believes in Free Trade. Of course his committees will not be in the interest of Pennsylvania ideas, and our manufacturers must look well to their interests the coming Winter. So the clerkships and other officers mark a free, or soft money drift to the House. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, received one of the prizes, it is said to clearly show that RANDALL was not defeated because of soft money views. As matters now stand, there need be no delay in organizing the House. If the organization is promptly effected, the President's message may be received to-day.

TWEED is a free man, of the order who leave their country for their country's good. It is much of a question whether his case affords more occasion for joy or grief. His flight does not affect the status of any property he may hold, nor would his presence have afforded any advantage in that direction not already possessed. Hence, so far as the recovery of any of the stolen moneys that could be reached at all, the case is not affected in the least by his flight. The only interest to be attached to it, is with reference to his punishment on the criminal charges pending against him. In this direction the dignity of the State, and the maintenance of the law are involved. If a criminal can deliberately walk out of jail, so soon as he finds he is convicted of crime, laws are of no value, as they must remain unenforced. And as he was a prisoner, in charge of the authorities, and supposed to be securely lodged in jail, it was a case that deeply involved the standing of the authorities. Of course, there will be reports of collusion, and these may be well founded. It is very evident that the New York Democracy have a lingering respect for TWEED, and were only too glad to know that he was safely free. Whether they arranged the plan of escape is another matter. Certainly his being permitted to go out of the jail was a palpable wrong, and the fact that his plan of escape included the idea of readily obtaining all the liberties that were granted him, there can be little doubt that there was guilty collusion in the plan of escape. At all events, he is free, and, supposedly on his way to Europe. The absurd idea is started already that he can be returned under the extradition treaty. This is simply absurd. If he is on a steamer, on his way to Europe, he is a free man,—and that is all there is of it. He will join his confederates abroad, to be pitied or laughed at as a fool, who did not escape with all his plunder, as they did. He thought he could control justice with money, but did not succeed as he expected to. His final triumph is a small one, over which he will not pride himself very greatly.

CONGRESS.

At noon to-day Congress meets, for the transaction of business. It is generally declared that every session will be important, but it can be said this year, that very influential results must, of necessity, attend upon the legislation that may be enacted. For the first time, in many years, one House of Congress is Democratic,—a fact which adds materially to the interest felt in its first meeting. Much has been said of the quality of the new House, its purposes and aims, and the influence it will exert on the propects of the Democracy during the Presidential year. Up to present, but little is known as to several of these points. The calibre of the membership is not rated very high, but much of it is inexperienced, and may prove better than is expected. Some of the ablest and wittiest members of former Houses were persons who went in unheralded of fame, and whose first burst of eloquence was a genuine surprise to the House. There may be such this year, and if so, they remain to be heard from in the fullness of time. Up to the present the struggle over offices continues particularly to occupy the attention of the faithful. The scramble is fearful,—worse than has been seen in the city of Washington these many years. The Democracy, faithful and hungry, have gathered from far and near, and are eagerly canvassing for the two hundred places within the gift of the House. The time has come when their long-deferred hopes are to be realized. They are to have some of the pleasures derived from living on the sums available in the United States Treasury.

The most important enquiries pertain to the policy to be adopted by the House. It has before it two lines of thought,—the development of immediate plans, and the marking out of a policy which will bear on the future of the party. It is well understood that there is much uncertainty as to what course to pursue. Some of their papers advocate the investigation of the Administration, that they may discover political capital. This is usually a very bright and particularly successful course. It was tried by the Assembly in this State. A committee hunted around the Treasury till the election was over, then their labors suddenly ceased. Still, we have no objection to so much of this harmless kind of amusement as may be thought essential to Democratic good. The Republicans indulged that sort of enterprise to a great extent, during the time they were in power, and particularly of late years. We never heard that the party was particularly benefited by it,—but believe it was really injured. At the present, the case is different,—the Democracy intend in making their investigations to do injury to the Republicans. It occasionally happens that people are hoist by their own petard,—and it works that way with investigations. If it shall be evident that they are merely gotten up to injure, they usually react on their promoters.

Of the Legislature schemes, we have various enterprises which have unsuccessfully run the gauntlet of previous Congresses. Lobbies are organizing such as have not been equaled in magnitude these many years. The effort will be made to run through all the questionable schemes that have been at any time in the market. We regret to say that one movement to which we cheerfully gave our countenance while quietly and legitimately conducted, has taken on a lobby phase, and is resorting to the hurrah of outside demonstration to force success. We refer to the Texas and Pacific railway. All these lobby enterprises proceed upon the idea that the present is a purchasable Congress. It is believed that the House can be induced to pass any corrupt measure, if money is used, and that the Senate can be controlled by the necessity of maintaining at least a measure of harmony with the House. We think some of these expectations will be disappointed. The Senate has enough respect for its dignity not to be swerved from duty by the demands of the House. It will follow its sense of right, and the House must respect it, or there will be a deadlock in legislation.

The true policy of the House is to avoid, entirely, all scandalous legislation, and to enact such laws as will commend it to the confidence and respect of the people. We would naturally expect this to be its course, were it not that we have been so often disappointed in the reformatory operations of the Democratic party. We, therefore, really expect that they will be governed exclusively by party views, and look no farther. They certainly will disappoint very many who seem to think they know what they are at, if they do not meet the demand for lobby legislation. Such, in brief, is the present situation.

The President's message is completed, and is ready to be transmitted to Congress, so soon as he shall be notified that the House has organized. All that is known is, that it is a lengthy document, and may possibly deal very decidedly with Cuban affairs. What it may say on other subjects cannot be safely guessed at. Such is the general situation, in that direction. The Department reports are not believed to contain anything remarkable, each following the policy and remarks of last year. Such are the outgivings. The Senate, it is thought, will forego the idea of electing a new President *pro tem.*, which will leave Senator FERRY, of Michigan, in the Chair for the present,—thus making him, practically, Vice President of the United States.

School Marms' Husbands.

Michael C. Kerr, Mr. Randall's chief competitor for the Speakership, was born in Pennsylvania, on a farm, near Titusville, on which farm "He" was first struck. While a student at the Erie Academy, he fell in love with a school-mistress, and when he reached the ripe age of eighteen he married her and soon after took H. G.'s advice, and "went West," and became a Hoosier by adoption. His marriage was secret, and after having been West two years, he returned and took his bride to his Hoosier home. Meanwhile she had fallen out of a window and received injuries which marred her beautiful face, but Mike didn't care a darn, and they have been happy as a pair of turtle doves ever since. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, the late Speaker of the House, is also a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Washington county. He, too, married a school mistress—a Yankee girl—who induced him to remove to her Eastern home, where he has become a great man. It would be a strange coincidence if Kerr, the husband of a school marm, should succeed Blaine, the husband of another school marm. Sam. Randall didn't marry a school teacher, and if Kerr beats him for the Speakership, we shall think there is peculiar luck in marrying school marms.—*The Day.*

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Complete List of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The regular session of the National Legislature will begin to-day (Monday), December 6, and the following list of Senators and Representatives will be convenient for reference. Except the Pinchback matter, all is settled in the Senate. In the House, there is a vacancy in the Fourth Tennessee district, caused by the death of the Hon. John W. Head. The Hon. Samuel M. Fite, who was then elected to the seat, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, a few weeks since, and there is still a vavancy:

SENATE.

Republican (in Roman), 45; Democrats (in *Italics*), 28; Independents (in SMALL CAPS), 2; contested, 1; total, 74.

ALABAMA.
Term exp. *Senator.*
1877 *Geo. S. Gould's seatle.*
1879 Geo. E. Spencer.

ARKANSAS.
1877 Powell Clayton.
1879 S. W. Dorsey.

CALIFORNIA.
1879 Aaron A. Sargent.
1881 NEWTON BOOTH.

CONNECTICUT.
1879 Orris S. Ferry.
1881 *William W. Eaton.*

DELAWARE.
1877 *Eli Saulsbury.*
1881 *Thos. F. Bayard.*

FLORIDA.
1879 Simon B. Conover.
1881 *Charles W. Jones.*

GEORGIA.
1877 *T. M. Norwood.*
1879 *John R. Gordon.*

ILLINOIS.
1877 John A. Logan.
1879 Richard J. Oglesby.

INDIANA.
1879 Oliver P. Morton.
1881 *Jos. E. McDonald.*

IOWA.
1877 George G. Wright.
1879 William B. Allison.

KANSAS.
1877 James M. Harvey.
1879 John J. Ingalls.

KENTUCKY.
1877 *John W. Stevenson.*
1879 *T. C. McCreary.*

LOUISIANA.
1877 J. Rodman West.
1879 Confederate.

MAINE.
1877 Lot M. Morrill.
1881 H. Hamlin.

MARYLAND.
1879 *George R. Dennis.*
1881 *William P. Whyte.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1877 George S. Boutwell.
1881 H. L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1877 Thomas W. Ferry.
1881 I. P. Christiancy.

MINNESOTA.
1877 William Windom.
1881 S. J. R. McMillan.

MISSISSIPPI.
1877 James L. Alcorn.
1881 Branch K. Bruce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats (in *Italics*), 174; Republicans (in Roman), 107; Independents (in SMALL CAPS), 10. To be elected, 1. Total, 292.

Names of members of the Forty-third Congress are marked by a *.

ALABAMA—8.
At Large.
Wm. *H. Forney.*
Burwell B. Lewis.
1 Jere Haralson.
2 *Jere N. Williams.*
3 *Taul Bradford.*
4 *Charles Hays.*
5 *John H. Caldwell.*
6 *Goldsmith W. Hewitt.*

ARKANSAS—4.
1 *Lucian C. Gause.*
2 *Wm. F. Slemons.*
3 *W. W. WILSHIRE.*
4 *Thos. M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA—4.
1 *W. A. Piper.*
2 *Horace F. Page.*
3 *J. K. Luttrell.*
4 *D. P. Wigginton.*

CONNECTICUT—4.
1, *George M. Landers.*
2 *James Phelps.*
3 *H. H. Starkweather.*
4 *Wm H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE—1.
James Williams.

FLORIDA—1.
1 *William J. Purman.*
2 Josiah T. Walls.

GEORGIA—9.
1 *Julian Hartridge.*
2 *William E. Smith.*
3 *Philip Cook.*
4 *Henry R. Harris.*
5 *Milton A. Candler.*
6 *James H. Blount.*
7 *William H. Felton.*
8 *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9 *B. H. Hill.*

ILLINOIS—19.
1 *Barney G. Caulfield.*
2 *Carter H. Harrison.*
3 *Charles B. Farwell.*
4 *S. A. Hurlbut.*
5 *Horatio C. Burchard.*
6 Thomas J. Henderson.
7 ALEX. CAMPBELL.
8 *Greenbury L. Fort.*
9 Richard H. Whiting.
10 JOHN C. HAGBY.
11 *Scott Wike.*
12 *Wm. M. Springer.*
13 *A. E. Stevenson.*
14 *J. G. Cannon.*
15 *John R. Eden.*
16 *Wm. A. J. Sparks.*
17 *Wm. R. Morrison.*
18 *Wm. Hostetli.*
19 Wm. B. ANDERSON.

INDIANA—13.
1 *Edward C. Kehr.*
2 *Gordon Wells.*
3 *Wm. H. Stone.*
4 *Robt. A. Hitchcock.*
5 *Richard P. Bland.*
6 *Chas. H. Morgan.*
7 *John F. Phillips.*
8 *Benj. J. Franklin.*
9 *David Rea.*
10 R. A. De Bolt.
11 *John E. Clark, Jr.*
12 *John M. Glover.*
13 *A. H. Buckner.*

IOWA—9.
1 *G. W. McCrary.*
2 John Q. Tufts.
3 *J. A. Kasson.*
4 *Henry O. Pratt.*
5 *James Wilson.*
6 S. S. Sampson.
7 *J. A. Cassidy.*
8 James W. McDill.
9 Addison Oliver.

KANSAS—1.
1 *Wm. A. Phillips.*
2 JOHN R. GOODIN.
3 Wm. R. Brown.

KENTUCKY—10.
1 *A. R. Boon.*
2 *John Y. Brown.*
3 *C. W. Milliken.*
4 *J. D. Knott.*
5 *E. Y. Parsons.*
6 *Thomas L. Jones.*
7 *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8 *M. J. Durham.*
9 John D. White.
10 *John G. Clarke.*

LOUISIANA—6.
1 R. L. Gibson.
2 *E. John Ellis.*
3 *C. B. Darrall.*
4 *W. M. Levy.*
5 *Frank Morey.*
6 Charles E. Nash.

MAINE—5.
1 *J. N. Burleigh.*
2 *William P. Fry.*
3 *James G. Blaine.*
4 Harris M. Plaisted.
5 *Eugene Hale.*

MARYLAND—6.
1 *F. F. Thomas.*
2 *C. B. Roberts.*
3 *Wm. J. O'Brien.*
4 *Thomas Swann.*
5 *Eli J. Henkle.*
6 *William Walsh.*

MASSACHUSETTS—10.
1 W. W. Crapo.
2 Benj. W. Harris.
3 *Henry L. Pierce.*
4 Rufus S. Frost.
5 NATHL P. BANKS.
6 *C. P. Thompson.*
7 *J. K. Tarbox.*
8 Wm. W. Warren.
9 George F. Hoar.
10 JULIUS H. SEELYE.
11 *Chester W. Chapin.*

MICHIGAN—9.
1 *A. S. Williams.*
2 *Henry Waldron.*
3 *Omar D. Conger.*
4 ALLEN POTTER.
5 *Wm. B. Williams.*
6 *George H. Durand.*
7 *Omar D. Conger.*
8 *N. B. Bradley.*
9 *Jay A. Hubbell.*

MINNESOTA—3.
1 *Mark H. Dunnell.*
2 H. B. Straight.
3 Wm. S. King.

MISSISSIPPI—6.
1 *L. Q. C. Lamar.*
2 G. W. Wells.
3 *H. D. Money.*
4 *T. R. Singleton.*
5 *Chas. E. Hooker.*
6 *Roderick Seal.*

MISSOURI—13.
1 *Edward C. Kehr.*
2 *Gordon Wells.*
3 *Wm. H. Stone.*
4 *Robt. A. Hitchcock.*
5 *Richard P. Bland.*
6 *Chas. H. Morgan.*
7 *John F. Phillips.*
8 *Benj. J. Franklin.*
9 *David Rea.*
10 R. A. De Bolt.
11 *John E. Clark, Jr.*
12 *John M. Glover.*
13 *A. H. Buckner.*

MISSOURI.
Term exp. *Senator.*
1879 *Lewis V. Bogy.*
1881 *F. M. Cockrell.*

NEBRASKA.
1877 P. W. Hitchcock.
1881 A. S. Paddock.

NEVADA.
1879 John P. Jones.
1881 William Sharon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1877 Aaron H. Cragin.
1879 B. Wadleigh.

NEW JERSEY.
1877 F. T. Frelinghuysen.
1881 *T. F. Randolph.*

NEW YORK.
1879 Roscoe Conkling.
1881 *Francis Kernan.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1877 *M. W. Ransom.*
1879 *A. S. Merrimon.*

OHIO.
1879 John Sherman.
1881 *Allen G. Thurman.*

OREGON.
1877 *John K. Kelly.*
1879 John H. Mitchell.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1879 Simon Cameron.
1881 *Wm. A. Wallace.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1877 Henry B. Anthony.
1881 A. E. Burnside.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1877 T. J. Roberts.
1879 John J. Patterson.

TENNESSEE.
1877 *Henry Cooper.*
1881 *David M. Key.*

TEXAS.
1877 M. C. HAMILTON.
1881 *Samuel B. Maxey.*

VERMONT.
1879 Justin S. Morrill.
1881 George F. Edmunds.

VIRGINIA.
1877 *John W. Johnston.*
1881 *Robert E. Withers.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1877 *Henry G. Davis.*
1881 *Allen T. Caperton.*

WISCONSIN.
1877 Timothy O. Howe.
1881 Angus Cameron.

NEBRASKA—1.
Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA—1.
Wm. Woodburn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—3.
1 *Frank Jones.*
2 *S. N. Bell.*
3 H. W. Blair.

NEW JERSEY—7.
1 C. H. Sinnickson.
2 *Samuel A. Dobbins.*
3 *Miles Ross.*
4 *Robert Hamilton.*
5 *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6 *Frederick H. Teese.*
7 *A. A. Hardenbergh.*

NEW YORK—33.
1 *Henry B. Metcalfe.*
2 *John G. Schumaker.*
3 S. B. H. Vance.
4 *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5 *Edwin R. Meade.*
6 *Samuel S. Cox.*
7 *Smith Ely, Jr.*,
8 *Elijah Ward.*
9 *Fernando Wood.*
10 *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11 *Benj. A. Willis.*
12 *N. Holmes Odell.*
13 *J. O. Whitehouse.*
14 *Jas. O. Mosher.*
15 *John H. Bagly, Jr.*
16 Charles H. Adams.
17 Martin I. Townsend.
18 Andrew Williams.
19 *Wm. A. Wheeler.*
20 *H. R. Dunham.*
21 Samuel F. Miller.
22 George A. Bagley.
23 *Scott Lord.*
24 William H. Baker.
25 E. W. Leavenworth.
26 C. D. MacDougall.
27 Elbridge G. Lapham.
28 *Thomas G. Platt.*
29 *Charles G. Ch. Walker.*
30 John M. Davy.
31 *George G. Hoskins.*
32 Lyman Bass.
33 Nelson I. Norton.

NORTH CAROLINA—8.
1 *Jesse J. Yeates.*
2 John A. Hyman.
3 *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4 *Joseph J. Davis.*
5 *Alfred M. Scales.*
6 *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7 *Wm. M. Robbins.*
8 *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO—20.
1 *Milton Sayler.*
2 *H. B. Banning.*
3 John S. Savage.
4 *John A McMahon.*
5 *Americus V. Rice.*
6 *Frank H. Hurd.*
7 *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8 *Wm. Lawrence.*
9 *Early F. Poppleton.*
10 Charles Foster.
11 John L. Vance.
12 *Ansel T. Walling.*
13 *Milton J. Southard.*
14 *John F. Follett.*
15 N. H. Van Vorhes.
16 *Lorenzo Danford.*
17 L. D. Woodworth.
18 *James Monroe.*
19 *James A. Garfield.*
20 *Henry B. Payne.*

OREGON—1.
1 *Lafayette Lane.*

PENNSYLVANIA—27.
1 Chapman Freeman.
2 Charles O'Neil.
3 *Samuel J. Randall.*
4 *Wm. D. Kelley.*
5 *John Robbins.*
6 Wash. Townsend.
7 Allan Wood.
8 *Heister Clymer.*
9 A. Herr Smith.
10 *Wm. Mutchler.*
11 *Lyndi D. Collins.*
12 W. W. Keigham.
13 *James B. Reilly.*
14 *John B. Packer.*
15 *Joseph Powell.*
16 *Solomon Foss.*
17 *John Reilly.*
18 *Wm. S. Stenger.*
19 *Levi Maish.*
20 *Louis A. Mackey.*
21 *Jacob Turney.*
22 *James H. Hopkins.*
23 *Alex. G. Cochran.*
24 John W. Wallace.
25 *George A. Jenks.*
26 *James Shanklin.*
27 *Albert G. Egbert.*

RHODE ISLAND—2.
1 *Benjamin T. Eames.*
2 Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA—5.
1 *Joseph H. Rainey.*
2 E. W. M. MACKEY.
3 Solomon L. Hoge.
4 *Alex. S. Wallace.*
5 Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE—10.
1 Wm. *McFarland.*
2 *A. M. Thornburgh.*
(Vacant.)
3 *Geo. G. Dibrell.*
4 *John M. Bright.*
5 *John F. House.*
6 *W. C. Whitthorne.*
7 *John D. C. Atkins.*
8 *Wm. F. Caldwell.*
9 *H. Casey Young.*

TEXAS—6.
1 *John H. Regan.*
2 *David B. Culberson.*
3 *D. W. Throckmorton.*
4 *Roger Q. Mills.*
5 *John Hancock.*
6 *Gustave Schleicher.*

VERMONT—3.
1 Charles H. Joyce.
2 Dudley C. Denison.
3 George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA—9.
1 *Beverly B. Douglas.*
2 *John Goode, Jr.*
3 *Gilbert C. Walker.*
4 *Wm. H. H. Stowell.*
5 *Geo. Cabell.*
6 *John E. Tucker.*
7 *John T. Harris.*
8 *Eppa Hunton.*
9 *Wm. Terry.*

WEST VIRGINIA—3.
1 *Benjamin Wilson.*
2 *Chas. G. Faulkner.*
3 *Frank Hereford.*

WISCONSIN—8.
1 *Chas. G. Williams.*
2 Lucien B. Caswell.
3 Henry S. Magoon.
4 *Wm. P. Lynde.*
5 *Samuel D. Burchard.*
6 Alanson M. Kimball.
7 Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8 *Geo. W. Cate.*

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.
HIRAM S. STEVENS.

COLORADO.
Thomas M. Patterson.

DAKOTA.
Jefferson P. Kidder.

IDAHO.
Thomas W. Bennett.

MONTANA.
Martin Maginnis.

NEW MEXICO.
Stephen B. Elkins.

UTAH.
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

WASHINGTON.
Orange Jacobs.

WYOMING.
William R. Steele.

SUMMARY.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	45	108	149
Democrats	29	176	205
Independents	4	7	11
Vacancies	1	1	2
Majority	Rep. 7	Dem. 61	Dem. 46

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has already received notices of fifteen contestants, and the papers in many of the cases have already been filed. The contests are in the following districts: First and Second of Alabama; Second, Third and Ninth of Illinois; Thirteenth of Indiana; Ninth of Kentucky; Third, Fourth and Fifth of Louisiana; Fourth of Massachusetts; First and Second of South Carolina; Second of Virginia, and Eighth of Wisconsin. The last case is of peculiar interest, being the first of the kind that has ever occurred. The candidates were Alexander S. McDill, Republican, and George W. Cate, Democrat. Cate held the certificate, but the case was sent to the courts on some local question. Both men agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. The Court decided in favor of McDill, although, as before stated, Cate held the Governor's certificate of election. McDill has since died. The questions for the House to decide are, whether Cate is entitled to the seat; to whom the salary belongs to the time of McDill's death, and whether a new election is necessary.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, WITH THE SALARIES ATTACHED.

The Speaker	$8,000
Clerk	4,896
Sergeant-at-Arms	4,320
Chief Clerk	3,600
Journal Clerk	3,600
Doorkeeper	2,592
Postmaster	2,592
Assistant Journal Clerk	4,000
Two Reading Clerks, each	3,600
Tally Clerk	3,600
Four Assistant Clerks, each	2,592
One Assistant Clerk	2,520
Six Assistant Clerks, each	2,160
Librarian of the House	2,160
Assistant Librarian of the House	2,160
Superintendent Document Room of House	2,160
Assistant Superintendent Document Room of House	2,160
Superintendent Folding Room	2,160
Superintendent Document Room Clerk's Office	1,800
Janitor-keeper in Charge of Hall	2,592
Assistant Postmaster	2,088
File Clerk Document Room	1,800
Clerk to Speaker	2,592
Private Secretary to Speaker	2,592
Five Official Reporters, each	3,000
Two Stenographers for Committees	4,200
Chaplain	900
Engineer of Ventilator	1,800
Three Assistant Engineers of Ventilator, each	1,440
Six Firemen of Ventilator, each	1,080
Chief Messenger of House	2,088
Three Assistant Messengers of House	1,440
Clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms	2,500
Paying Teller to Sergeant-at-Arms	1,800
Messenger to Sergeant-at-Arms	1,440
Seven Messengers for P. O	1,800
Seven Messengers for P. O	1,200
Five Messengers for D. K	1,800
Six Messengers for D. K	1,440
Twelve Messengers (during session) for Doorkeeper	1,440
One Telegraph Operator	1,200
Clerk to Appropriations Committee	2,592
Clerk to Ways and Means Committee	2,592
Clerk to Claims Committee	2,160
Clerk to War Claims Committee	2,160
Clerk to Public Lands Committee	2,160
Messenger to Ways and Means	1,944
Messenger to Appropriations	1,314
Fifteen Laborers, each	720
Seven Laborers (during the session), each	720
One Laborer	820
One Laborer	920
One Female Attendant, Ladies' Retiring Room	600

There are some fifty employes paid per diem, including most of the committee clerks and the pages, twenty-eight in number of the latter, who receive $2.50 per day. The clerks to the following committees are also paid a per diem ranging from $4.80 to $6.50, viz.: Accounts, Agriculture, Banking and Currency, Commerce, District of Columbia, Education, Elections, Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs, Invalid Pensions, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Mines, Naval Affairs, Pacific Railroads, Patents, Postoffices, Printing, Private Land Claims, Public Buildings, Railways and Canals, Revision of the Laws, and Territories. The total expenditure per year for the above officers amounts to $249,500.29. The total pay of members $1,550,000. Their mileage is $100,000 additional.

PERSONAL.

HARRY MEIGS is dying with softening of the brain.

MRS. IDA GREELEY SMITH will make her permanent home at Chappaqua.

EX-GOVERNOR WARD, of New Jersey, has declined the Indian Commissionership.

JEFF. DAVIS' daughter is negotiating a matrimonial contract with the first cashier of a Memphis bank.

JOHN NORRIS, only survivor of Perry's battle of Lake Erie, lives in Petersburg, Ky., and is eighty-four.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT has bought a house on Madison avenue, New York, and will live in that city hereafter.

PERE HAYCINTHE gives authority to the statement which was recently cabled that he will visit America in the Spring.

MINISTER WASHBURNE and his brother, the General from Minnesota, are about to make a tour through Egypt and Turkey for three months.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WM. MCK. DUNN, who succeeds General Holt as Judge Advocate General, entered the service from the State of Indiana on the 22d of June, 1864.

HENRY WILSON'S property, it is said, will not exceed $10,000 in amount, and he bequeathed it all in trust for his mother-in-law and adopted daughter. He laid up but small treasure in his life, and there was nothing of outward magnificence or grandeur about his way of living. His library is but small, and many of the books were given to him.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in a recent letter, says of General McPherson, whom he has been charged with misrepresenting:—"In recording the event about Resaca I could not help stating, what he himself often did, that he there had the best opportunity ever offered to achieve for himself a brilliant success. I am sorry his friends think I did this from sinister motives. No General can achieve fame without some mishaps, defeats and mistakes. No General can be a man without the accidents of manhood."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE steamship Ville de Breat has sailed from Queenstown in search of the L'Amerique.

"He asked for bread and he received a stone." He was a tramp and the boys did not like him.

A COLORED man named Newton, aged eighty-seven years, was burned to death at a fire in Philadelphia on Saturday.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has rescinded the order recently issued, imposing double duty upon washed wools of any class.

A CENSUS of the beggars of Paris, which has lately been taken, gives the total number as 65,250, of whom 25,480 are women, 14,500 men, 13,060 girls, and 12,310 boys.

ON an appeal to a higher court, the Jews of the Canton St. Gall, in Switzerland, are now allowed to butcher their meat according to their own desire and the law of Moses.

THE Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company have refused, it is said, to increase rates, and the result will be a renewed contest between the rival companies and low tariff.

IN Dublin last week the death rate represented a mortality of 28 in every 1,000 of the population. The death rate in London was 24, in Glasgow 26, in Edinburgh 23 in every 1,000 of the population.

INFORMATION is wanted of a printer who has mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Bungtown *Chronicle*. He has a "full face," wears a "small cap," and as a "rule," carries a "stick."

THE Boston Republican Convention met last Friday evening to consider the mayoralty question. The result was that forty of the strongest members retired, with Chairman Shepard at their head, and renominated Mayor Cobb.

IN 1861, according to the Democratic papers and their ragged-edge followers, the country was in no danger from proslavery aggression. Now the same false lights declare that our common schools are in no danger from ecclesiastical ambition.

A LITTLE girl named Summerhizer, in Iowa City, swallowed a tin whistle one day last week. Her parents are dreadfully annoyed, because with every breath she takes the poor child wakens the baby, and whenever she has a coughing spell she whistles all the dogs in the neighborhood into the house.

THE President having granted the request of General O. E. Babcock for a court of inquiry into the charges recently made against him in St. Louis has designated Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Major General W. S. Hancock, and Brigadier General H. Terry to compose the court, and they will be ordered to meet in Chicago Thursday, December 9.

The Year We Celebrate.

It seems to have escaped the notice of most persons who are smitten with the "centennial" fever, that the year 1775 witnessed the advancement of several other important interests beside that of American liberty. It was in this year that Cook returned from his voyage around the world. His was the first attempt ever made to accomplish such an undertaking by sailing from west to east in defiance of the trade winds. In the same year Gatterer's scheme of a descriptive geography appeared, and gave a strong impulse to research in kindred departments of study. An effort was made in this work to mark out the natural boundaries of the various countries; to group the peculiar features of each country under their proper head; to trace the courses of the rivers, and promulgate a more distinct notion of the system of watersheds, and to unite in one comprehensive plan the teachings of Strabo concerning the countries of the earth, the ethnological investigations of Tacitus, and Pliny's discoveries in natural history. At the same time Thunberg, undaunted by the many dangers which then attended such an undertaking, collected the first herbarium of Japanese flora, and materials for compiling a vocabulary of the same; Blumenbach issued his work on ethnology, in which he divided the human race into the five great types whose features are familiar to every school child of to-day; the Gulf stream was first systematically examined with the aid of the thermometer, and a foundation thus laid for the scientific study of ocean currents; and finally Laplace, by discovering the attraction exerted on one body by the planet Jupiter, won for his name an enduring place in the annals of astronomical research.

These are but a part of the large number of important events bearing date one hundred years ago. At the time of their occurrence some were looked on askance, and others treated with positive contempt by "the public" of that day. Who can predict the great results that may be developed, by the time another century shall have rolled away, from the germs of truth set afloat here and there by the thought and the culture of the year 1875?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Anecdote of Vice-President Wilson.

We give, on the authority of Mr. F. B. Carpenter, a notable story of Henry Wilson, that has never yet been published. The evening before his inauguration as Vice-President he called on Mr. Sumner and said: "Sumner, can you lend me a hundred dollars? I have not got money enough to be inaugurated on." Mr. Sumner replied: Certainly. If it had been a large sum I might not have been able to help you; but I can always lend a friend a hundred dollars." He then gave Mr. Wilson a check for the am

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 6, 1875.

There was more activity on Saturday, in our banks, than had existed for several days previously. It represented, however, merely current transactions. There is not a large volume of business being done, although December is usually the month for hard rates and heavy demands. The trouble between the puddlers and manufacturers has again assumed a gloomy phase,—the puddlers demanding five dollars per ton, and the manufacturers offering but four dollars and fifty cents. If the spirit that prevailed last winter obtains again, we will have a lock out, which in the present condition of trade will be little short of an extreme disaster to the city.

At New York within the past few days money on call has been bid up as high as 7 per cent., and the average rate there has been within the range of 6 to 7 per cent. The banks and trust companies have marked up their rates to 6 per cent., though the market is almost wholly without commercial paper. At Boston the banks are discounting at 6@7 per cent., and manage to keep their money employed at those rates, though the supply is ample. At the West there is a decided quickening of business, and at St. Louis the amount of paper offering for discount has largely increased. These offerings represent shipments South and East, besides others coming in from Texas and being forwarded eastward in transit for Liverpool, England. The local pork and flour demand was also manifest in the money market. At Cincinnati the banks have advanced the rate of discount to 8@9 per cent., and in the open market only first-class business can be done as low as 7 per cent. The mercantile demand there for Eastern exchange was light. All around, it will be seen, there is increased demand for money, the best evidence of a general revival of business.

The failure of several savings banks recently is well calculated to lessen confidence in a business which, in honest hands, encourages much of good. It is seldom a moneyed institution makes so bad a showing as that of the Central Park Savings Bank at New York, last week. With only forty-five thousand dollars of deposits a building was bought which was to cost seventy thousand dollars, and forty thousand dollars of the depositors' money was paid for it. These facts are in themselves a sufficient condemnation of the management of the institution. The list of broken banks, especially savings banks, is becoming alarmingly large, and if the failures continue depositors will not feel security anywhere. Rigid investigation and rigorous punishment are the only remedies in these and other cases which may follow after them. It is not, however, to be inferred that the failures of the small institutions referred to, numerous and unwarranted as they are, will have any serious effect on the old and well-tried conservative institutions in our midst. The difference between the savings bank of the old school and the modern contrivances organized for the purpose of paying fat salaries and lending money on weak securities to their promoters, is well understood. If all this latter class of banks should burst up there would not necessarily be a run on any of the long-established, legitimate concerns. Except for the losses sustained by depositors, we could look with perfect composure on the collapse of these high-flying affairs. They were never really needed by the people.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6s—coupon, 1881	122¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	122¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, comp.	123¾	10-40's	116½
" 1864	—	Currency 6's	121
" 1865	115¾	New 5 per cents	108¾
" 1865 new	120½	10-40's—coupons	117¾
6-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	77¾
L. Shore	93	Toledo & Wabash	35
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	132¾
St. Paul	36	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref	66¾	American Express	60¾
Michigan Southern	59¾	U. S. Express	53¾
Do. Central	61¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	83
North Western, Com	39	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	54¾	Fort Wayne	98¾
Rock Island	105	Hannibal & St. Jos	21
Pittsburg	98	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	40¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., R. R. (S)	51	Cen. Trans (S)	46¾
Reading	21¾	Empire Dr. (A)	91¾
W. Con. of N. J. (B)	134¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	94
Oil Creek (A)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	—
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, December 4, 1875.

Money closed at 3@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $540,000. The customs receipts were $180,000. The clearings were $35,000. Sterling exchange 488 @487. Gold opened and closed at 114¾, the two extremes of the day having been 114¾ @114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1¾, 1 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made for

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	- -	$ 935,700
Specie, decrease	- -	1,105,000
Legal tenders, decrease	-	1,358,700
Deposits, decrease	- -	5,145,100
Circulation, increase	- -	238,500
Reserve, decrease	- -	1,177,425

Governments were dull and lower. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm this afternoon. Chicago and Northwest consolidated coupon gold bonds sold at 84¾, Rock Island 7s at 110¾, and Erie 2d at 101¾. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. The stock market was weak and lower in early dealings, the decline ranging from ¼ to 3¼ per cent. Pacific Mail fell off to 76¼, Michigan Central to 60¾, Pacific Mail to 40¾, Lake Shore to 58¾, Northwest to 38¾, Ohio to 17, and Westesn Union to 75¾. Towards 1 o'clock the market became firmer, and a recovery of ¼ to 2¼ per cent. took place, Union Pacific leading the improvement, with an advance to 78¾. Michigan Central recovered to 61, Northwest to 39, Pacific Mail to 40¾, and Western Union to 75¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 20.

At the second call the market was strong, and during the last hour of business higher, when western roads were prominent in the improvement. Union Pacific advanced to 78¾, Northwest to 39, preferred to 54¾, Lake Shore to 59 1-2, Michigan Central to 61¾, St. Paul to 36, preferred to 66 3-8, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 20 3-8, Pacific Mail to 41, and Western Union to 75¾. The market closed dull and steady.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 128,000 shares, of which 5,500 were Erie, 59,400 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 21,000 Pacific Mail, 10,800 Western Union, 6,150 Union Pacific, 4,000 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, and 4,700 Michigan Central.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '65, 115¾; do new, 120; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 121¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45¾; do new, 43¾; Virginia, new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 103; Fargo Express, 83; United States Express, 54¾; American Express, 60; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 133; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 61¾; Union Pacific, 77¾; Lake Shore, 59¾; Illinois Central, 93; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwest common, 38¾; do preferred, 54¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 66¾; Toledo & Wabash, 5; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 98½; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Indiana Central, 4¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20¾; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 105¾.

LONDON, December 4.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000.

LONDON, December 4—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94; account, 94; 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 100 1-4; 10-40s, 105 3-4; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 14 3-4; preferred, 31.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes 66f 53c.

FRANKFORT, December 4.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 4, 1875.

Our merchants, and manufacturers as well, continue to report trade as dull and unsatisfactory—more so than ordinarily at this particular time, but it is hoped there will be a change for the betier next month.

APPLES—Continue dull but unchanged: selling, in a jobbing way, at $3a4 per bbls. for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c per gallon.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls in steady demand with regular sales at at 27a30; low grade stock in good supply and dull.

BEANS—Continue very dull, but unchanged; navies, $1,55a1,40 per bu. to the trade.

CRANBERIES—$10a11 per bbl.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon; no charge for packages.

CHEESE—The only noticeable feature is that New York is reported firmer. Ohio Factory, 13a13½c for August, and 13½a14c for September make. New York Goshen, 14a14½c.

EGGS—Fresh reported steady at 28c; pickled in good supply and dull, but unchanged, ranging from 23a26c, according to brand.

FLOUR—Is weak and dull, but unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,50a7, winter wheat flours, $6,25a6,75 for new and $7a7,25 for old. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firmer in the seaboard markets; buyers show no disposition to make the slightest concession in order to effect sales. The stock in New York is 98,879 bags, and at the outports 129,197 bag, including 62,243 bags at Baltimore and 26,869 bags at New Orleans. A Rio telegram, under date of December 1st, reports as follows: Purchases, 85,000 bags; shipments, 94,000 bags; loading, 140,000 bags; stock, 165,000 bags; daily receipts, 6,000 bags; price, 9-600. As well be seen, the daily receipts have still further declined, and there has been quiet a large reduction in stock recently. Sugar continues firm, but quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard E	10¼
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¾
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	29
Prime Rio	24¾@25	R. Rio, loose	28½
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Common	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	65	N.O. common	60@65

RICE.

Carolina	8¾	Rangoon	7¾

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and no improvement is expected this side of next month. Prime red Wheat, either old or new, is in demand at full prices, but any other kind is hard to sell. We continue to quote at $1,20a1,30 for fair to prime new red; and $1,30a1,40 for same quality new white. Corn is 50a 55 for old. Oat market continues dull, but prices, in consequence of continued light receipts, are fully maintained; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 36a38; ditto white, 40a41c; prime western white, 43a45c. Old Corn continues scarce and prices are firm in consequence. Shelled is quoted at 66a68c, free in elevator, while as regards old ear the market is bare; sales of new ear at 45a50c., according to condition and quality. Rye and Barley continue quiet and nominally unchanged.

HAY—The receipts of baled continue light, and the market is firmer, especially for prime; upland prairie, $13a15; timothy, $18a20.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping.

ONIONS—$1,50a1,75 per bbl.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been comparatively light for some days, but the supply appears to be fully equal to the demand, and prices are no better; we continue to quote, on track, at 40a42c per bush. for Peach Blows, and 35a38c for Peerless and Early Rose. Reds, 35a38c.

PROVISIONS—There is but little that is new to report; trade is only moderate, but stocks are very much reduced in our market, and prices, although weak, have not varied much for some days. Chicago and reported higher relatively than the product, hence the situation is not very satisfactory to the packing interest. It is thought, however, that hogs will be cheaper next month.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	13¾	Lard, Refiner Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11¾	Do. half barrels	14¼
Hams, Sugar Cured, Ex. Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	—	Do. quarter bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Lard, Refiner Summer use, in tierces	—
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. in ¼ bbls	—
Rib Sides	—	Do. in buckets	—
Short Rib do	15¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	17
Clear Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.50	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Lard Oil	—	Sausage	17
		Ham Sausage	10
		Carbon Oil	—

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55c per pair; dressed, 12a13c per pound; do. Ducks, 13a14; do. Turkeys, 15a16c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3c.

SEEDS—Nothing doing.

TALLOW—City Rendered, 9¾a10c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 4, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the receipts of live stock at these yards during the week ending at noon to-day.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	346 cars.	335 cars.
Hogs	183 "	169 "
Sheep	51 "	78 "
Total	580 "	582 "

CATTLE.

The run for the week was only fair, and, as has been the case for some time past, rather common in point of quality; trade was more active and firmer for all descriptions, but while prime beeves were required 4 to ¼c higher, the common and medium grades did not bring any better rates than last week. There was more inquiry for the former than the latter, and this, together with a very limited supply, was the main cause of the advance; there was nothing sold above 6,40, but there was not, so far as we could learn, a single drove of strictly choice beeves on the yards this week. Stock cattle continue dull; the demand usually falls off at this season of the year, and prices have declined 15a25 cents per cwt within the past two or three weeks. Good feeders, however, weighing 1,000 to 1,100, still meet with ready sale and bring as much, if not more, money than shippers or butchers are willing to pay for the same grades, 4¾a5¼c.

Chicago.—There was an increased inquiry for good shipping cattle, on New York account, this week, and Philadelphia buyers took some 15 or 20 cars more than for some weeks past. The general position of the cattle trade is decidedly favorable to the selling interest there is no doubt, yet it is temporary, as it is notusual to have good cattle markets during the holiday season when poultry, game and turkeys are abundant although in place of beef. However, it depends altogether upon the receipts, as the whole matter hinges upon the supply; if the run should continue light, not only will current prices be sustained, but a still further advance established, while if, on the contrary, a decline is inevitable. Shippers, not only here, but elsewhere, continue to report trade unsatisfactory, the great cause of complaint is that cattle are too high in first hands, and that about all the money there is in the business is being realized by the producer and railroads.

QUOTATIONS.	
Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	$6,25a6,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,25a5,75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,50a5,00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	3,75a4,25
Common 900a1,000 steers	3,50a4,00
Stockers and Feeders	3,00a5,00
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,50
Texas	3,00a4,50

SHEEP.

The supply on sale was light this week, unusually so, but with a very light demand in consequence of unfavorable reports from the east, trade was dull, and prices were no better; there may have been some sales made at a slight advace, but there was no general improvement. It is fortunate for sellers that the run was light, as, otherwise, the market for all probability would have been the worst of the season. The indications are that shippers generally will buy sparing during the remainder of this year, and that the inquiry will chiefly be for good fat lots, consequently there will be no demand for anything else but the best quality

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Military Operations in Spain Retarded by Heavy Snow.

Besieged Towns Provisioned by the Turks.

Trouble Between Foreigners and Chinese Mobs.

Terrible Explosion in an English Mine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Settling Day.

LONDON, December 4.—The settling day at the end of November was the largest ever known. The nominal value of stocks passing through the clearing house was £300,000,000.

The Missing Steamer.

LONDON, December 5.—Her Majesty's ship Valorous has sailed from Plymouth to search for and assist the missing French steamer Amerique. The steamer Koln reports that she spoke the Amerique in lati- 47 40, longitude 17.

A Terrible Explosion

took place on Saturday in the Powell Duffryn Pit, near Tredegar. Twenty miners were killed and ten taken out severely injured.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Negotiations.

MADRID, December 5.—Mr. Cushing, United States Minister, has had a long conference with Senor Bollantes, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is understood the negotiations continue satisfactory.

Heavy Snow.

MADRID, December 5.—Heavy snow continues to retard military operations in Guipuzcoa.

Mayor of Madrid.

Spanola has been appointed Mayor of Madrid to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Count of Toreno to the Ministry.

Electoral Tickets

are to be distributed through Spain from the 5th to the 10th of December.

The Location at Lisbon.

The Spanish Legation at Lisbon has been raised to the rank of an embassy, and Senor Castro is appointed Ambassador.

TURKEY.

Besieged Towns Provisioned.

RAGUSA, December 5.—Ragusa Pasha has succeeded in throwing fresh provisions into Goransko, but the insurgents assert that the Turks subsequently defeated near Gatschko, losing a thousand in killed and wounded.

LONDON, December 6.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna reports that the Turks are still in supplying the garrison of Nicsic with provisions.

The Question of Intervention.

LONDON, December 6.—It is stated in Vienna that Count Andrassy proposes the formation of an international commission to establish an understanding between the Porte and insurgents, and superintend the administration of Herzegovina.

EGYPT.

The War Against Abyssinia.

LONDON, December 6.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a report that the Khedive has ordered fifteen thousand men to march against the Abyssinians.

GERMANY.

Obituary.

BERLIN, December 5.—Count Wendt Cu Eulenburg, who was betrothed to Prince Bismark's daughter, is dead.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—The P. & A. steamer Gaelic has arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, November 11.—A Japanese frigate, commanded by Captain Ito, has just started on a cruise in American waters. She touches first at San Francisco.

No immediate action will be taken by Japan against Corea. The Government resists a pressure in favor a sudden assault, but holds itself bound to exact redress in due season and by regular and measured process. War, therefore, is not imminent, but possible in the future.

Two important members of the Government, Shimadzu Saburo and Itagaki Jaisker, have resigned their offices. It is currently reported that these resignations are the result of disputes on the Corean question, but this is untrue. They were dissatisfied with the measures of internal policy adopted by the administration.

Preparations are progressing for opening a new port in Tourenga, on the northwest coast of Japan.

The Bonens Islands are to be colonized by Japanese. All Japanese inhabitants of Sazhalien have petitioned for conveyance back to Japan.

The Italian and French buyers of silk worm eggs have returned to Europe, having made small purchases, although prices were very low.

Arinari Mori, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to the head of the special embassy to China, and sails this month. During his absence Sameshima, the envoy to France, now at home on leave, will act as Vice-Minister.

The British Minister in Yeddo is making strenuous efforts in the direction of the selection of Americans for positions of trust under the Japanese Government.

HONG KONG, November 2, via SHANGHAI, November 3.—The Chinese Government is the greatest excitement between Turkey and Kashgear with some alarm. The Kashgear soldiers are becoming rapidly proficient under Turkish training. A new and conciliatory policy toward Mahommedans is said to be contemplated by the Peking authorities.

Ridel, the French bishop of Corea, and Abbe Blanc, left Newchwary, intending to penetrate Corea, disguised as mendicants.

There is continued trouble between foreigners and Chinese mobs. American missionaries and ladies were assailed in Nanking. An English lady was attacked at Jakan. Telegraph builders were again driven from their work near Fuchais, and the Amoy officials protest their inability to control the populace.

The attempts to control the Formosa aborigines are now merely nominal. All but two hundred soldiers of the lowest class are withdrawn, and the forts built by the Chinese are suffered to fall into decay.

Although it is admitted on all hands that Mr. Wade has made promises to accede to all his demands growing out of the Margary affair, general dissatisfaction is manifested by the British community in China on account of the supposed secret movements, and increasing suspicion that the Government will find means to evade the pledges, and eventually outwit the English Minister. Opium sales are brisk in expectation that Margary's murder will never be properly atoned for.

An imperial decree conceding free intercourse on stated occasions between foreign Ministers and officers of departments in Peking has just been published in the official gazette, and is read with great surprise and signs of irritation by a class of illiterate and inferior Mandarines.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Specials to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, December 5, 1875.

The river is falling, with six feet seven inches. The weather is rainy.

OIL CITY, December 5, 1875.

The river has two feet six inches, and is stationary. It rained all day.

CINCINNATI, December 5, 1875.

Twenty feet two inches; falling. Cloudy; commenced to rain. Arrived—Arlington, New Orleans. Departed—Emma Graham, Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, December 5, 1875.

River rising slowly. Warm and rainy. Arrived—Come and See Me, with tow, Ohio river.

EVANSVILLE, December 5, 1875.

Rained all night; signs of more; mercury 52 to 56; barometer below 29. River falling fast; 21 8-10 feet on gauge. Up—J. M. Phillips, noon; Aggie, 4:30 P. M. Down—Peytona and barges, 1 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 4 No business.

ST. LOUIS, December 5, 1875.

Arrived—Capital City, Vicksburg. Departed—None. The river has risen one inch, and is rising rapidly—the result of the breaking of the gorge near Keokuk. It is presumed there will be swell enough to let out the grounded boats between here and Cairo. Cloudy and very damp.

LOUISVILLE, December 5, 1875.

Mild and rainy. The river is falling; 9 feet 8 inches in canal and 7 feet 8 inches on falls. Arrived—Minnesota, Louisville; Glasgow, Cincinnati; Charles Morgan, New Orleans; Active, Ironton. Departed—Minnesota, Memphis; Louisville, New Orleans; Active and Kitty Hegler, Arkansas River; Laura Davis, Nashville; Charles Morgan, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, December 5, 1875.

Arrived—Glencoe, New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Rebel Mitchell, Cincinnati, 2 A. M.; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati, 9; Belle of St. Louis, St. Louis, 9; Jos. Kinney, Vicksburg, 11; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 3 P. M. Departed—Andy Johnson and Glencoe, St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Rebel Mitchell, New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Shinkle, Memphis, 11; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg, 2; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5. River 21 feet 6 inches; falling. Cloudy; mercury 58.

A Terrible Struggle for Liberty.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—The *Enquirer's* Circleville special says a desperate attempt was made to break jail by a convict this morning. When the keeper, Hartmeyer, entered to replenish the fire, he was seized by Sam Mason, colored, while Francis Deenton, another prisoner, struck at him ineffectually with a knife. Nicholas Johnson, a third prisoner, assanited the jailer with a red hot poker, which Hartmeyer seized, burning him terribly. Johnson struck Hartmeyer across the shoulder, falling him to the floor. The three then ran out, but Hartmeyer's wife raised an alarm, and Johnson and Mason were captured. Deenton is still at liberty.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Notice of a cut down of wages has been served upon the mill operatives at Suncock, N. H.

—Mr. Washburn and his brother are to be absent from Paris in Egypt and Turkey for three months.

—The vessel reported lost on Destruction Island, in the Pacific ocean, proves to be the ship Emily Farnum, from San Francisco to Departure Bay with railroad iron.

—Matt McCord was arrested at Livermore, McLean county, Ky., charged with getting up a bogus lottery and using the United States mails as a conveyance to promote its interests.

—A lamp containing gasoline fell from the wall in Frederick Koffman's beer saloon in Newark, N. J., on Saturday night, and Mrs. Koffman and daughter were burned so badly that they died.

—The sugar house boiler on the Fairfax plantation, nine miles below Franklin, La., exploded last Friday night, instantly killing three men and mortally wounding two, and badly scalding a good many others, besides doing great damage to the building.

—The sale of short horns, draught horses and Cotswald sheep at the Crystal Palace, Toronto, Can., on Friday, was the largest ever held in Canada. The three highest prices paid were $4,500 for a seventh Duke of Airdrie, $4,000 for a Kirkleighton Duchess eighteenth, and $3,700.

—Delegates from Amherst, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Williams, Wesleyan and Yale Colleges assembled at Springfield, Mass., Saturday, and organized an Athletic Association of American Colleges, to manage the athletic sports at the college regatta.

—In Putnam county, Tenn., a few nights since, four disguished men went to the house of Russel Allison, and shot and killed him. An officer and a posse went to arrest the supposed murderers, brothers named Brasswells, when one of the latter shot dead J. J. Allison, a brother of the murdered man, and one of the posse. The Brasswells were arrested.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1875.

Resignation of a Pastor.

Rev. Justin D. Fulton resigned the pastorate of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening. About seventy-five members of the church, including some of the most influential members, then tendered their resignations.

Marriage of a Doomed Prisoner.

Charles Weston, one of the three negroes to be hanged on the 17th, was married to Catherine Guy, a white woman, on Thursday. The ceremony was performed in his cell, and Dolan, convicted of the killing of Mr. Noe, stood up with him. The bride being a Catholic, Weston consented to be baptized and married by a priest.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1875.

A Sermon on the Bible for the Public Schools.

There was an immense audience at the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning to hear Mr. Talmage's sermon on the "Bible in the Public Schools." He denounced all men and all sects that would take the Bible out of the public schools, and said it never would be done while enough of Plymouth Rock was left to furnish flints to make the fires of true patriotism burn. He was frequently applauded. In the course of his sermon Mr. Talmage said he saw some politicians present, on whom he knew by their bloodshot eyes and lecherous lips. They would go down to where all liars, thieves and whoremongers go, to that eternity where Tweed and other politicians go. He had heard that politicians at a steamship sale had gone away. He hoped that when they went out some 1,500 miles from Liverpool they would put him into a life boat and give him a pair of oars, so that he might work his passage. There were at least five thousand people present.

Charles O'Conor.

According to a report received by the *World* at a late hour to-night, Mr. O'Conor's symptoms were decidedly worse. The patient slept badly on Saturday night, and rested little to-day. Nothing has been said to him of Tweed's escape.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, and upper lake region, rising barometer, northerly winds, a "norther" in Texas, and generally light rain or snow, followed by clear or clearing weather.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers will remain stationary, or rise slightly.

Outrage by Mexican Bandits.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—A dispatch from Campo, San Diego county, near the Mexican line, reports an attack by Mexican bandits, supposed to be Chavez's band. L. Gaskill, a merchant, was probably fatally wounded, his brother and several others seriously, and several are missing. The robber was killed, and a number wounded. The stabbed Gaskill's store of everything of value, and made off. A requisition has been asked from the Governor for the apprehension of the bandits, who have probably crossed the border.

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Day and Evening classes in Book keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

The Police Court.

The Mayor had thirty-eight cases before him yesterday morning. Martin Patterson, Timothy Duffy, James Mellon and Henry Hammil were, for disorderly conduct, sent to Claremont for thirty days, and Andrew Hrabik to the same institution for six months for vagrancy.

Constables Beaten

On Saturday evening constables P. S. Clark and McGoffin, of Allegheny, entered a saloon on West Diamond street, in that city, to make an arrest, when the warrant was snatched from Clark and torn up, and both the officers pretty roughly handled, being knocked down and beaten with chairs. McGoffin arrested one of the party, named Robert Fenton, when he placed him in the lock up. He will have a hearing this evening.

Killed by the Cars.

Coroner McIlahin was yesterday notified that a man named Patrick Sweeney was killed by a train on the Connellsville Railroad, at Drave's siding, one mile east of McKeesport, Sunday morning before daylight. It is supposed that he was aboard the train, and fell off between the cars, it being dark at the time. His remains were taken up and sent to Sand Patch station, his late residence, for burial. The inquest will be held this morning.

Jumped From a Train.

On Saturday afternoon a young man named Patrick Milligan boarded the Erie express with the intention of going to Rosesburg station, near Sewickley. On nearing that station he learned that the train did not stop there, and he ran out upon the platform and leaped off. He was thrown violently to the ground, and besides receiving a number of very severe bruises, he sustained a fracture of one of his shoulder blades. Dr. Buchanan dressed his injuries and reduced the fracture.

House Broken In.

Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning a large mass of earth and stones that projected out from the side of Nunnery Hill, almost above the residence of officer Philippi on Quarry street, became loosened by the recent rains and suddenly broke loose, and fell down against the side of Mr. Phillippi's house, crashing in the side of it and doing considerable damage. Mrs. Phillippi had been standing near the side which was broken in a moment before the mass of earth fell, but had fortunately moved away in time to save herself from being hurt.

Meeting of the Prison Board.

A regular meeting of the County Prison Board was held Saturday morning, Judge Sterrett presiding, there being present Judges Mellon and Ewing, Commissioners Beckert and Lashel, Controller Warner, and Sheriff Hare. Bills to the amount of $561.52 were presented and approved.

Sheriff Hare made a motion that day and night guards be placed over Murray and Myers, the condemned murderers. The motion was referred to the Quarterly Committee with power to act.

The next meeting of the Board will be held on the first Monday in January instead of the first Saturday, on account of the latter being New Year's day.

Row in a Street Car.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four young men, who were under the influence of liquor entered car No. 30 of the Allegheny and Manchester Railway. As they did not behave themselves properly, conductor Henry Lutz ordered them to leave the car, but they refused and attacked him. The other passengers all left the car, and the conductor got the car hook with which to protect himself, but that was taken from him, and he was struck several times with it. A police officer then entered and put a stop to the fight and compelled the four men to get out of the car. Several of the car windows were smashed, and the conductor was very badly bruised.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

For Christmas, a beautiful box of Handkerchiefs for $1.50.

J. B. HEARD & CO.

Dollar bone was broken, and he fell Wednesday injuries received.

December term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will begin this morning at ten o'clock, Judge Sterrett presiding. So far, one hundred and sixteen cases have been returned for trial at this session by the Mayor and city and county magistrates. Most of them go to the Grand Jury, and will be presented to it this morning. Besides these a number of cases which were not reached at the last term will come up. During the session Philip Murray will receive a new trial. He was convicted of the murder of James White at a rolling mill in the Twelfth ward, and sentenced to death, but on a review of the proceedings by the Supreme Court was awarded a new trial. Wm. Green, the colored man who murdered his step-brother at Mansfield, will also be tried. The indications are that the term will be an unusually busy one.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Mlle. Marie Zoe, styled the Cuban sylph, will appear in the play of "The French Spy," into which she will introduce a broad-sword combat, dances, &c.

Library Hall.

The advertised arrangements for the occupation of this place of amusement to-night and to-morrow evening give promise of rare enjoyment. C. D. Hess' Grand English Opera Troupe will appear this evening in Sir Julius Benedict's opera of "The Lily of Killarney," which will be presented with an excellent cast. Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, than whom Pittsburghers well know few better singers have ever appeared on the lyric stage, will take the leading *role*, and will be supported by artistes who are great favorites in this city. To morrow evening Meyerbeer's masterpiece, "The Huguenots" will be given in a style worthy the piece. Seats are now on sale at Hale's music store, on Smithfield street.

Von Bulow.

On Monday and Wednesday evenings of next week Hans Von Bulow, the eminent pianist, whose fame needs no trumpeting to draw crowded houses, will give two of his grand concerts, at Library Hall, assisted by Miss Lizzie Cronyn, whose talents are so highly spoken of. Seats now on sale at Hale's, where programmes of the performance can also be secured.

Trimble's Varieties.

The programme for this week is fully up to the enviable reputation of Manager Aims for presenting first-class performances in his line. The Japanese Satsuma and Little All Right will be special attractions, supported by the usual large number of attractions.

The Fair This Week.

The Homeopathic Fair makes a fresh start to-day, but will probably close on Wednesday, or perhaps Thursday. The Linn, Hamilton and the ladies of the Fair Association, who have had charge of the enterprise should take early opportunity to visit City Hall under the present favorable circumstances. To-day's dinner will be worthy taking, as we learn that a donation of chicken salad, lobster salad and boned turkey is promised by Mr. Mann, of the Iron City Club. The hall still looks fresh and beautiful, and there is yet a fine display upon the tables.

Musical and Dramatic

MRS. OATES sings in Cleveland this week.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON plays this week in Newark, N. J.

MR. ALLINSON, business manager of the Opera Comique, says they lost $1,000 in this city last week because each day of rainfall was counted for benefit of partonage.

MISS SUSAN DENIN, the popular actress died in Buffton, Indiana, on Saturday morning, from injuries received from a fall while performing at Indianapolis, recently. Her remains will be taken to Indianapolis for interment.

ULLMAN has created somewhat of a sensation by refusing to let Nilsson sing at Bordeaux, because the civil and military authorities insist that Nilsson will be presented with an excellent cast. Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, than whom Pittsburghers well know few better singers have ever appeared on the lyric stage, will take the leading *role*, and will be supported by artistes who are great favorites in this city. To morrow evening Meyerbeer's masterpiece, "The Huguenots" will be given in a style worthy the piece. Seats are now on sale at Hale's music store, on Smithfield street.

Von Bulow.

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